FACTS ON FILE

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

UN to Probe Atrocities

POW, Peace Talks Lag

The UN Gen. Assembly decided to consider American charges that the Reds had killed & tortured war prisoners in Korea.

Communist sessions with POWs in neutral custody were at a standstill with the Reds & Indians at odds over "explanation" methods.

The Panmunjom "pre-Peace Conference" talks were turned over to staff officers after the chief Allied & Red delegates reached a deadlock.

Assembly to Study Charges

The UN Gen. Assembly in New York overrode Soviet-bloc objections and voted by 53-5 Nov. 11 to take up the U.S. complaint on war atrocities.

This item was placed on the Assembly agenda: "Question of atrocities committed by North Korean & Chinese Communist forces against United Nations prisoners of war in Korea." (Evidence of atrocities against 29,815 POWs, of whom 6,113 were Americans, was made public by the U.S. Defense Dept. Oct. 29.)

Russia, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Poland & Czechoslovakia voted against a UN debate on atrocities. Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky, aided by Juliusz Katz-Suchy of Poland, denounced the U.S. atrocity charges as "slanderous," "flagrant lies." But U.S. Amb. Henry Cabot Lodge declared there was evidence of "wholesale violation" of international law by the Reds.

India & Guatemala abstained. Indian delegate V. K. Krishna Menon said his country felt no "lack of revulsion" against atrocities. But he based his abstention on India's "neutral" role in the Korean armistice, absence of Red China from UN debate and fear that "acrimonious discussion" of atrocities in the Assembly would hamper Korean peace negotiations.[1]

POW Sessions Halted

Communist "explanation" sessions with anti-Red POWs in the Panmunjom area were interrupted Nov. 6-12.

The week-long cancellation resulted from a dispute between the Reds & most of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. over the length of persuasion talks to individuals.

Explanations were called off Nov. 6 when the Reds demanded that Chinese left over from the previous day's group be brought back to the interview center. The POWs involved refused to go for a 2d straight day.

Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya of India advised the Reds to shorten their sessions with individual POWs, and Swiss delegate Armin Daeniker of the NNRC declared: "The way the explainers are treating the prisoners is in direct violation . . . of the Geneva Convention." Thimayya said he thought no interview should last more than 2 hours. He observed that nearly all POWs had their minds made up about repatriation when they went into the explanation tent. "I haven't seen but 3 or 4 men who were actually converted by the explainers."

After further efforts to strike an agreement, Thimayya said Nov. 11 the renewal of explanations hinged on one question: whether the Reds would guarantee to process 500 POWs a day, drop their insistence on talking to however many they chose & for as long as they wanted.[4]

★ ★ ★

'Confessors' Face Quiz

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson told the Natl. Press Club in Washington Nov. 10: The U.S. could not entirely condone ex-POWs who broke under Red pressure & "confessed" to germ war charges. To do so would set a bad precedent for battlefield conduct. Their cases would be "carefully & sympathetically examined" for "unreasonable failure."[2]

The 22 pro-Red Americans in neutral custody held 2 Indian officers hostage Nov. 6 until the full Neutral Nations Comm. visited their compound to receive a protest against "come home" letters from the U.S. The AP reported "highly reliable" information Nov. 3 that 3 of the Americans were terrorizing the 19 others into refusing repatriation.[3]

★ ★ ★

'Pre-Peace' Deputies Meet

Communist delegates to the meeting in Panmunjom on plans for a Korean political (peace) conference agreed Nov. 6 to a round of talks by subordinate staff officers. U.S. delegate Arthur H. Dean had suggested that staff officers might be able to break the deadlock over agenda items. The deputies began Nov. 7 a daily series of secret meetings described Nov. 12 as "businesslike" and dealing with questions of time, place & composition of a major conference. Kenneth T. Young, U.S. State Dept. expert on Northeast Asia, & Col. Staunton Babcock, his military adviser, were assigned by Dean to the staff talks.[5]

Other Korean News

South Korean Defense Min. Sohn Won Il charged Nov. 8 that the North Koreans were building a 20-division army, 1,000-plane jet air force & a 400,000-ton navy during the armistice. He also said Red China was forming 250 divisions & receiving new heavy weapons from Russia.[6] . . . **ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee,** in a speech Nov. 8 at Yangyang (near the truce line on the east coast), said ROK troops would "march north to drive away the 1,000,000 Chinese Communists when a proper time comes."[7] Rhee Nov. 10 appointed Maj. Gen. Kang Yung Hoon, ex-military attaché in Washington, to replace Maj. Gen. Kim Il Hwan as ROK Vice Minister of Defense.[8] . . . **First Lt. Edward R. Schowalter Jr.,** 25, of Metairie, La., was awarded the Congressional Medal of

1—see p. 366G2-F3 2—see pp. 367B1, 366D1 3—see p. 354B2 4—see p. 365C1-F3 5—see pp. 365G3-366F2 6—see p. 366G3 7—see p. 367B1 8—see p. 315F3 (See Index by name & subject for other references)

Week in Headlines

International

UN Assembly voted to consider Korean war atrocity charges against Reds; over-long Red sessions with POWs halted; deputy delegates discussed peace parley.

Western Big 3 leaders scheduled December meeting in Bermuda.

Trieste riots caused anti-British outbreaks in Italy.

Magsaysay won Philippines Presidential election.

Died: Arabian King Ibn Saud.

United States

Brownell accused Truman of knowingly promoting "Russian spy" Harry Dexter White in 1946; Truman rejected House subpena.

President eased security restriction on defense news.

GOP won Congressional seat in California election.

Polio virus isolated.

Baseball ruled no "trust."

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Honor Nov. 8 for leading an attack on a Red strong point during which he was wounded 3 times. . . . **Shantia Nagar** (Hindustani for Peace Village) was the name being applied unofficially to the POW repatriation area near Panmunjom. Name was picked by the Indian troops. . . . **Maj. Gen. William F. Dean** was given a "homecoming" Nov. 11 (Armistice Day) in Carlyle, Ill., where he was graduated from high school as valedictorian in 1917. He said the Korean war "is by no means ended."[1]

WESTERN POLICY

'Big 3' to Meet

Pres. Eisenhower, British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill & French Premier Joseph Laniel announced Nov. 10 that they would meet in Bermuda Dec. 4-8 to discuss "various matters of common concern." The conference, postponed twice last June, was proposed by Churchill in October.

Pres. Eisenhower said Nov. 11 the meeting would be an informal round-table discussion and would have no set agenda. However, the talks were expected to clarify future Western policy on Germany, Korea, Communist China & Indo-China. Churchill was expected to renew efforts for a meeting of the Western leaders with Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov.

Churchill's desire for a Big 4 conference again was stressed Nov. 9 when he described his Govt.'s foreign policy as "peace through strength together . . . with any contacts, formal or informal, which may be thought to be helpful." He said he believed the world situation had improved and "time & patience & good will" might produce a "real easement" if the free world did not "lose its unity or relax its precautions."[2]

(Churchill told the Nobel Foundation Nov. 10 he would be unable to come to Sweden to receive personally the Nobel Prize for Literature.)[3]

Dulles on Soviet Note

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Nov. 9 that Russia's Nov. 3 note on Big 4 & Big 5 talks was "a coldly presented statement" of demands "not acceptable" to the U.S.

Dulles told a news conference: Russia, in essence, insisted that European & Asian nations "not now subject to Soviet domination shall first unconditionally surrender their protective principles & practices of security" in order to "gain the privilege of conference with the rulers of the Soviet & Chinese Communist world." "The demands made on the U.S.," particularly those stated as "pre-conditions to any meeting," were "couched in language that bears little resemblance to that normally employed as between nations which are at peace." Dulles listed the Soviet demands as:

- End of talks ("collusion") among the U.S., Britain & France.
- Immediate suspension of plans for unifying Western Europe and establishing a European Defense Community; abandonment of the West's mutual security arrangements; liquidation of U.S. bases in Europe, Africa & Asia.
- Insistence that Germany should not regain sovereignty or unity except on Russian terms which would prolong the Red regime in East Germany.
- U.S. recognition of Red China.
- Acceptance of Russia as a "neutral" in the Korean conference.[4]

Eden Repeats Offer

Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden said Nov. 5 that despite Soviet rejection of a Big 4 Foreign Ministers talk, Britain remained ready to discuss the German & Austrian issues with Russia "at any time & at any place & without any prior conditions." "Talks at any level remain our objective."[5]

Knowland Vs. Soviet Pact

Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said in New York Nov. 11: the U.S. should not sign a non-aggression pact with Russia until Soviet troops were withdrawn from Eastern Europe and free elections held in the satellite nations; "the men of the Kremlin" had shown no "deeds" to indicate "they seek a peace with honor"; Communist China would "swallow" India & other "neutral" Asian nations if it were admitted to the UN.[6]

7 Die in Trieste Rioting

U.S. & British troops were called out Nov. 6 to quell a 72-hour riot which broke out after pro-Italian demonstrations in Trieste's Zone A. The troops withdrew Nov. 10.

At least 6 persons were killed & about 60 wounded by Allied-trained Trieste civil police. One police death was reported. An estimated 150,000 Trieste residents were at burials of the riot victims Nov. 8 but no new disorder arose. In Rome, the entire Cabinet & Parliament officials attended a memorial mass.

Immediate investigation & punishment of persons responsible for the deaths was demanded later Nov. 8 by Italian Premier Giuseppe Pella. He blamed British Gen. Sir John Winterton, Allied commander in Trieste, for actions which touched off the riots. Sympathy demonstrations for the return of all Trieste to Italy, staged in Rome & 14 other Italian cities Nov. 7, grew into violent anti-British riots. Italy's 3 big labor federations (Communist, non-Communist & Socialist) called a nationwide 10-minute memorial work stoppage Nov. 9.

The Italian Govt. protested to Britain Nov. 7 against "excessive" actions of the Trieste police. But Britain replied that Winterton had the Govt.'s "full support" for all steps considered necessary to keep order, asked Italy to curb "elements" responsible for "provoking the disturbance."

British Forgn. Secy Anthony Eden said Nov. 9 that reports to his office left "no doubt" the disorders were "deliberately provoked and at least partly organized from outside Zone A." (Trieste police raided the office of the Fascist Social Movement Nov. 6.) The U. S. State Dept. expressed full confidence in the Zone's military Govt. officials Nov. 9, denied that either the U. S. or Britain was "in any way responsible" for the violence.[7]

Yugoslavia Offers New Plan

Yugoslavia offered another plan for "gradual" solution of the Trieste problem Nov. 6. Details of the new proposal were not disclosed but Yugoslavia assured Italy Nov. 10 that their dispute could be resolved "by peaceful means" "in spite of" present tension.[8]

MIDDLE EAST

4 Nations Censure Israel

Britain, the U. S., France & Greece told the UN Security Council Nov. 9 they held the Israeli Govt. responsible for an Oct. 14 raid on the Jordan village of Kibya. Maj. Gen. Vagn Bennike, UN truce observation chief, had told the Council the same day that Jordan cooperated fully in trying to trace persons responsible for a raid on the Israeli village of Yehuda, in which 2 children & their mother were killed. (The Kibya raid was a reprisal for the Yehuda attack.)

Answering 63 written questions on Israeli-Arab relations, Bennike said: Attacks on Jordan by regular Israeli forces had increased since the beginning of this year; Israelis had "repeatedly shown their impatience with limitations to their activities" in demilitarized zones; some "over-zealous" Israelis had obstructed UN military observers; his "general impression" was that "both sides could do more to avoid border incidents"; "closer harmony" between local commanders would ease border tension.[9]

Israel Reports New Raids

12 raids by Jordanian regulars & armed infiltrators since Oct. 17 were reported by Israel Nov. 8. An Israeli spokesman said Western censure of Israel seemed to have "encouraged" Jordan to "increase her provocation."

Israel also charged that 7 Lebanese had attacked Malikv in northern Israel Nov. 8, wounding one Israeli. Lebanon notified Israel Nov. 10 that 2 members of the band had been killed and a 3d arrested.[10]

(Egyptian authorities at Port Said Nov. 6 confiscated as war material 2 fishing motor boats being shipped to Haifa aboard a Greek freighter.)[11]

U.S. Assures Arabs on Aid

The U. S. assured the Arab nations Nov. 7 that it would not withhold economic aid from the Middle East if the Arabs rejected a U. S.-backed UN plan for regional development of the

1—see p. 367B1 2—see 367A2 3—see 337D2 4—see 367C1 5—see 367G1 6—see 331B2 7—see 348B1, 337E3 8—see 367F2 9—see 368B1 10—see 368C1 11—see 355G2

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Jordan River. But Andrew G. Lynch, U. S. chargé d'affaires in Amman, said "the level of economic aid" would "necessarily depend" upon development of what the U. S. considered "sound & suitable" projects.[1]

(Eric A. Johnston, special U. S. envoy to the Mid-East, said in Paris Nov. 6 there was "possibly a 50-50 chance" for acceptance of the U.S.-UN plan by Israel & Arab states.)

Anglican Blames 'Jewish Vote'

Dr. Cyril F. Garbett, Archbishop of York, traditional political spokesman for the Church of England, said in London Nov. 5: "The Jewish vote in New York" had "paralyzed" UN action on the Israeli-Arab problem; UN "failure" to act would "affect its prestige throughout the world." U. S. & British Jewish groups condemned the statement. New York City Mayor-elect Robert F. Wagner Jr., a Roman Catholic, said Nov. 7 Garbett "obviously was unfamiliar" with the U. S. political scene. (The 2 major defeated N. Y. mayoralty candidates were Jews.)[3]

Israel Offers Refugee Plan

An Israeli Govt. White Paper called Nov. 11 for international planning of resettlement of 600,000 Arab refugees in Arab states. It rejected "token repatriation" by Israel. The paper proposed using a UN reintegration fund set up in 1951 as the financial frame for a $300 million program. It offered Israeli contributions to the fund but insisted that "assets sequestered by Arab Govts. from their Jewish subjects" be taken into account.

In the Gen. Assembly's Special Political Com., Israel accused the Arab states Nov. 11 of refusing, for political reasons, to help settle the refugee problem. Lebanon said Nov. 5 and Saudi Arabia Nov. 11 that the refugee problem could be solved only by repatriation to Israel.[4]

INDO-CHINA

French Halt Offensive

French Union forces broke off Nov. 7 their drive south of the Red River Delta and returned to main defense lines southeast of Hanoi. Gen. René Cogny, French commander in northern Viet Nam, said the rebels' crack 320th Division had lost 4,000 men and been put out of action "for a long, long time" by the 24-day French drive in the Phunhoquan area.[5]

Cambodian King Returns

Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk returned to his capital, Pnompenh, Nov. 8 after 5 mos. of self-imposed exile in Siemreap. He granted an amnesty to 360 political prisoners held for helping the Viet Minh. He made a speech Nov. 9 praising France, which had made many concessions on Cambodian self-government.[6]

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René Pleven, French Defense Minister, resigned Nov. 8 as president of the Democratic & Socialist Union of Resistance because a party meeting in Nantes passed a resolution for prompt negotiated settlement of the Indo-Chinese war.[7] . . . **Sen. Mike Mansfield** (D., Mont.) back from a fact-finding trip to Indo-China for the Senate Forgn. Relations Com., reported Oct. 26 that the Viet Minh could be defeated if the U. S. continued its aid to Indo-China and the national aspirations of Indo-Chinese states were recognized.[8] . . . **Korean war battalion** of 1,000 French troops arrived in Indo-China for combat duty Nov. 1.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Red Leaders State Aims

Pres. Klementy E. Voroshilov of the USSR, in a broadcast Nov. 6 on the 36th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution (Nov. 7), praised Red China as "the champion & defender of the Asiatic peoples, fighting for their independence (&) liberation from imperialist serfdom." He said there could be no end to tension in Asia & the world until the West let Red China take its "rightful seat in the UN." He implied that the Reds expected no early solution to the East-West deadlock over Germany because the West was bent on linking Germany to its "war system." Voroshilov devoted much of his speech to USSR domestic affairs & praise of the peasantry.

Soviet Defense Min. Nikolai A. Bulganin, addressing a Red Square celebration Nov. 7. denounced NATO preparations & U. S. bases in Europe "near the frontiers of the Soviet Union & the people's democracies." He said fall maneuvers in the USSR had shown Soviet forces well equipped with "modern armaments" and had done "a great deal to enhance their military preparedness."[9]

UN Assembly Developments

Disarmament—14 nations, including the Western Big 3, asked Nov. 11 (in the UN Gen. Assembly's Political Com.) that the UN Disarmament Comm. consider calling a major-power meeting for "private" negotiations on disarmament. Deputy Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky repeated Nov. 6 Russia's old demands for an immediate ban on atomic weapons. He proposed Nov. 10 that the Disarmament Comm. be ordered to produce new atomic & disarmament plans within 4 months. U. S. Amb. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. said Nov. 9 the deadlock would hold until Russia changed its "discouraging" attitude.[10]

North Africa— The Assembly rejected Nov. 11 an Arab-Asian resolution calling for greater Tunisian independence. The vote was 31-10 (10 abstentions), 9 short of the required ⅔ majority. A similar resolution on Morocco was voted down Nov. 3.[11]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HARRY DEXTER WHITE CASE

Brownell Charges Truman Promoted Spy

Truman Lays Attack to Politics; Rejects Subpena

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. touched off a bitter political controversy Nov. 6 over ex-Pres. Truman's handling of espionage charges against the late Harry Dexter White.

Brownell told the Executives Club of Chicago that Truman knew White was "a Russian spy" when he promoted White from Assistant Treasury Secretary to U. S. executive director of the Intl. Monetary Fund in 1946.

Truman immediately denied the story. He & other Democratic leaders accused Brownell of using the charge to offset recent Republican election reverses.

Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Nov. 11 that he did not think Truman knowingly appointed a Communist spy to high office. He said he thought it inconceivable that a President knowingly damaged the U. S.

Brownell modified his original charge Nov. 11 by saying that he was exposing "laxity" but had "no intention of impugning the loyalty of any [Truman Admin.] high official."

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) called Truman a "liar" Nov. 11 and said "he deliberately, knowingly & without regard for the interests of the country appointed, promoted & advanced a Communist" spy.

A statement supporting Brownell's charge was released Nov. 9 by S. C. Gov. James F. Byrnes, Truman's former State Secretary but for years since his political enemy.

Truman, Byrnes & Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark, Truman's former Atty. General, were subpenaed by the House Un-American Activities Com. Nov. 10. Gen Eisenhower said Nov. 11 that he would not have subpenaed Truman & Clark.

The subpenas were rejected by Byrnes Nov. 11 & by Truman Nov. 12. Both challenged the committee's authority to summon them—Byrnes because he was Governor of a sovereign state, Truman on the grounds that the Constitutional position of the Presidency was involved.

Brownell Presents Case

Brownell charged in his Nov. 6 address that White "was known to be a Communist spy by the very people who appointed him to the most sensitive & important position he ever held in Govt. service."

Brownell said that Justice Dept. records "show that White's spying activities were reported in detail to the White House by means of [an FBI] report delivered to Pres. Truman

1—see p. 368F3 2—see 368D1 3—see 369A1, 299E3 4—see 368F1, 355A3 5—see 367F3 6—see 347C3 7—see 355D3 8—see 307E3, 368C3 9—367F2 10—314D1 11—348B3

through his military aide, Brig. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan," in Dec. 1945. "Incredible though it may seem," he said, Truman nominated White to the Intl. Fund the following month.

Brownell also said Nov. 6: White had "smuggled secret documents to Russian agents for transmission to Moscow." When his Intl. Fund appointment became known, the FBI prepared a 2d report on his "espionage activities" and gave it to Vaughan Feb. 4, 1946 "for delivery to the President." Despite this, "the Senate Banking & Currency Com. was permitted to recommend White's appointment on Feb. 5, in ignorance of the report," and "the Senate itself was allowed to confirm White on Feb. 6 without . . . being informed that White was a spy."

Wide World
BROWNELL

More Data Offered

Brownell amplified his charge in a statement Nov. 9. He said: The FBI gave Vaughan "reports describing White's spying activities" Dec. 4, 1945 & Feb. 4, 1946 for transmission to Truman. Copies of both went to Clark. Copies of the first report were sent to Byrnes, the late James V. Forrestal (then Navy Secy., later Defense Secy.), Spruille Braden (then Asst. State Secy.), Fleet Adm. William D. Leahy (then Truman's Chief of Staff), Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg (then Asst. Chief of the War Dept.'s Intelligence Section), the late Fred M. Vinson (then Treasury Secy., later Chief Justice of the U. S.) & Frederick B. Lyon (then chief of the State Dept.'s Forgn. Activities Correlation Div.). Lyon also got the 2d report.

Brownell provided further corroboration Nov. 11 by releasing a Feb. 5, 1946 memorandum from Byrnes to Truman which, he said, "shows that . . . White's espionage activities were known to the White House . . . before Senate confirmation . . ." The memo said Byrnes deemed a letter from the FBI to Lyon & "enclosures" referring to White were "of such importance that I think you should read them."

Vaughan, Caudle Heard

Vaughan declared in Alexandria, Va. Nov. 6 that he never had heard of White until that same day. He said he had received FBI reports only at his own request and only about military matters. But Vaughan added next day—and testified to the Senate Internal Security Subcom. Nov. 12—that he sometimes received other sealed FBI reports for relay to the President. He "did not question" Brownell's statement that the White report had been sent to him & passed on to the President's desk.

Ousted Asst. Atty. Gen. Theron Lamar Caudle also told the Senate subcommittee Nov. 12 he had seen the White report early in 1946 and had told Clark, who was in the hospital, that White's appointment should be stopped. (The *Des Moines Register* quoted Caudle to this effect Nov. 7 and quoted Clark as saying he did not recall the White report.)

Braden said Nov. 9 that he remembered getting a report on Communists in the Govt. in 1945 but that he recalled no mention of White. Leahy said Nov. 9 that he did not recall any report on White.

Progress of Harry Dexter White Case

1945

Nov. 27—FBI prepared first report accusing White of spying.

Dec. 4—Report sent to White House (through Harry H. Vaughan, then military aide to President), Tom C. Clark, (then Atty. General, now Supreme Court Justice) & James F. Byrnes (then State Secy., now Governor of South Carolina).

Dec. 7—Copies sent to late James V. Forrestal (then Navy Secy., later Defense Secy.) & Spruille Braden (then Asst. State Secy.).

1946

Jan. 23—Truman nominated White to Intl. Monetary Fund post.[1]

Feb. 1—FBI wrote 2d report on White's "espionage activities."

Feb. 4—2d report given to Vaughan & Clark.

Feb. 5—2d report given to Byrnes; Byrnes sent Truman memorandum stressing report's "importance"; Senate Banking Com. recommended confirming White's appointment.

Feb. 6—Byrnes (he said) urged Truman to revoke White's appointment; Senate confirmed White; late Fred M. Vinson (then Treasury Secy., later Chief Justice of the U.S.) heard story from Truman (Byrnes reported) and discussed it with Byrnes.

Feb. 20—First report sent to Adm. William D. Leahy (then Chief of Staff to President).

Feb. 26—Truman signed White's commission of appointment; first report given to Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg (then Asst. Chief of Staff of War Dept.'s Intelligence Section, later Air Force Chief of Staff).

Mar. 5—First report went to Vinson.

Mar. 15—First report given to Frederick B. Lyon (then chief of State Dept.'s Forgn. Activities Correlation Div.).

Apr. 30—Truman sent White letter of regret on his leaving Treasury & congratulations on his new Intl. Fund job.

May 1—White started at Intl. Fund.

July 24—2d copy of first FBI report sent to Clark.

1947

Apr. 3—Truman, "with sincere regret & . . . reluctance," accepted White's resignation from Intl. Fund.[2]

1948

Mar. 24—White testified before N.Y. federal grand jury (jury later refused to indict him).

July 31—Elizabeth T. Bentley, confessed ex-Communist spy courier, told House Un-American Activities Com. that White helped her get "top secrets" for Russia although she got none directly from him.[3]

Aug. 4 — Whittaker Chambers, confessed ex-Communist espionage agent, told same committee that White had been "at least a fellow traveler."[4]

Aug. 13—White denied before committee that he ever had been a Communist or a spy.[5]

Aug. 16—White died.[6]

1949

June 9—Chambers named White at Alger Hiss' perjury trial as a "source" of data for Russia.[7]

Nov. 28—Chambers said at Hiss trial that a State Dept. document he received for Russia might have come from White.[8]

1950

Jan. 26—Rep. Richard Nixon (now Vice President) read to House of Reps. photo copies of 8 pages in White's handwriting (written in Jan. 1938) which were among "pumpkin papers" produced by Chambers Dec. 3, 1948.[9]

1951

Jan. 9—Miss Bentley named White at William W. Remington's perjury trial as a source of secret data.[10]

Aug. 14—Miss Bentley repeated the above before Senate Internal Security Subcom.[11]

Aug. 16—Chambers told same subcommittee that White had given data to the Communists.[12]

1953

Oct. 21—Miss Bentley told the McCarthy Com. White was involved in a plot whereby the Soviets printed millions of dollars worth of German occupation currency which the U.S. later redeemed.[13]

Nov. 2—Pres. Eisenhower authorized Atty. Gen. Brownell to publicize information about White.

Nov. 3—Brownell publicly accused Truman of promoting White to Intl. Fund knowing he was a spy; Truman denied charge.

Nov. 9—Byrnes backed Brownell.

Nov. 10—Truman, Byrnes & Clark subpenaed by House Un-American Activities Com.

Nov. 11—Gen. Eisenhower indicated that he did not think Truman knowingly appointed a spy.

Nov. 12—Truman rejected subpena.

Byrnes Backs Brownell

Byrnes' statement supporting Brownell's charges was issued at Byrnes' capital in Columbia, S. C. Nov. 9. The essence of Byrnes' remarks:

He received the FBI report the day before White's confirmation to the Intl.

1—see Vol. VI, p. 28D 2—see VII, 110K 3—see VIII, 244P, 345D 4—see VIII, 252L 5—see VIII, 259L 6—see VIII, 266M-N 7—see IX, 189H 8—see IX, 389F 9—see VIII, 388L 10—see XI, 7N 11—see XI, 259P 12—see XI, 269M 13—see 349F3 this volume

Fund. The next day he told Truman he was "shocked" and "asked what [Truman] intended to do about it." Truman said "he also was surprised." Byrnes said White's pending confirmation should be halted and the nomination withdrawn. Truman then had a staff member check with Senate Secy. Leslie Biffle by phone and found that White had been confirmed. (Biffle said Nov. 9 that he had no "slightest recollection" of the phone call.) Truman "apparently was as disappointed as I was" at this news.

Byrnes suggested that Truman "might ask someone in the Senate about moving to reconsider" the confirmation. Truman "did not think well of that suggestion." Truman also questioned the legality of Byrnes' proposal that he "refuse to issue a commission [of appointment] to White." But Byrnes "got the impression that the President was disposed to follow" another suggestion—that White be told about the FBI report in the belief he "would never resort to the courts."

Truman said he had nominated White on Vinson's recommendation. Vinson discussed the case with Byrnes and "I (Byrnes) got the impression that he agreed" that Truman should not commission White.

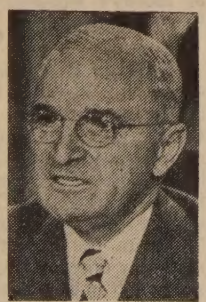
Truman Denies Charge

Truman, hearing of Brownell's original charge in Kansas City, Mo. Nov. 6, denied the whole story and accused Brownell of trying to make "headlines to offset" GOP election setbacks.

"As soon as we found White was wrong, we fired him," the ex-President said. He told reporters: "I know nothing about any such FBI report." Vaughan had told him "he knew nothing about it either." The Republicans will "stop at nothing—lies or anything else . . . They're desperate."

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty retorted Nov. 6 that Truman's remark "is not true—Mr. White was not fired." He then read Truman's Apr. 8, 1947 letter to White in which he expressed "sincere regret & considerable reluctance" at White's resignation from the Intl. Fund.

Truman replied that "White was fired by resignation; people are sometimes fired by being allowed to resign." He said Nov. 7 that he would search for copies of the FBI reports in the correspondence he took with him from the White House. The original reports "must be in the files of the Atty. General . . . if he hasn't done away with them," Truman said. (Brownell declared: "He'll be sorry he made that statement.")



Wide World
TRUMAN

Asked why White was not prosecuted, Truman replied Nov. 7: "It was never proved that White was a spy. He denied any such connections before an investigating committee. He was never indicted by a grand jury." (Ex-Rep. T. Vincent Quinn, Queens [N.Y.] District Attorney, said Nov. 9 that the grand jury which indicted the nation's 12 top Communist leaders had refused to indict White in 1948.)

'Fake Crusaders' Denounced

Truman arrived in New York Nov. 9 for speaking engagements but refused to comment on the case.

Receiving the American Jewish Congress' 1952 Stephen Wise award (for civil rights leadership), the ex-President warned Nov. 9 that "fear of communism" was being "manipulated by a few" to "cause a wave of hysteria" in the U. S. and make people "afraid to speak their beliefs or to defend the innocent or to explore new ideas." At a CCNY Alumni Assn. dinner Nov. 10, Truman denounced "fake crusaders who dig up & distort records of the past to distract the attention of the people from political failures of the present." He defended his record of "relentlessly" fighting communism while President. He "was sometimes accused of being soft," he said, because "I always sought to preserve the rights of the individual . . . to hold in check those ugly passions of intolerance & hate which can be so easily manipulated by unscrupulous demagogues."

Subpenas Issued, Rejected

Subpenas calling Truman, Byrnes & Clark before the House Un-American Activities Com. were served Nov. 10. Issued by Committee Chrmn. Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.) on his own authority, they called for Byrnes to appear Nov. 12, Truman & Clark Nov. 13.

Such a summons to an ex-President was said to be unprecedented. It was protested by several Democrats & Republicans on the committee and criticized by Pres. Eisenhower, Adlai E. Stevenson & members of Congress.

Charge Race to 'Get in Act'

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) of the Un-American Activities Com. charged that Velde & committee counsel Robert L. Kunzig were competing for headlines with the Senate Internal Security Subcom. He said Kunzig had expressed regret that the Senate subcommittee had beaten them to the subpenaing of Vaughan and had said, "We should get in the act." Walter & Rep. Clyde Doyle (R., Calif.) accused Velde of violating a committee rule against starting major investigations without majority approval.

Truman, Byrnes Rebuff Committee

Truman rejected the subpena Nov. 12, telling Velde in a letter that he was "carrying out the provisions of the Constitution" and "following a long line of precedents" set by previous Presidents. He assured Velde of his "personal willingness to cooperate" and said he would be "happy to appear" to answer questions about "any acts as a private individual either before or after my Presidency and unrelated to any acts as President." But he called it his "duty to the people" to decline a subpena in any inquiry into "acts occurring while he [was] President." Velde said he would not try to "force" Truman to appear.

Byrnes informed the committee by telegram Nov. 11 that he would not answer its subpena because a Congressional committee had no "right to command a Governor to leave his state and remain in Washington until granted leave by [the] committee to return." Byrnes said he was willing to

White's Career

Harry Dexter White, known as one of world's leading international monetary authorities, & the late Lord Keynes of Britain were co-authors of Bretton Woods monetary pact & co-architects of Intl. Monetary Fund.[1] White also drafted rejected "Morgenthau Plan" to reduce Germany to agrarian economy.

Wide World
WHITE

Ex-Communists Whittaker Chambers & Elizabeth Bentley, whom he denied ever knowing, were only persons to call him Communist during his lifetime. But, although he denied being Communist, others suspected he was pro-Russian.

(Isaac Don Levine reported in Scripps-Howard Newspapers Nov. 10: when he took Chambers to Asst. State Secy. Berle Sept. 2, 1939, to tell of Red infiltration, Chambers withheld White's name "in the belief that he could persuade White to break with the espionage ring.")

Ex-Asst. State Secy. Spruille Braden said Nov. 9 that White was thwarted in 1942 in attempt to revamp Cuba's currency the way "the Commies wanted."

N.Y. Herald Tribune said Nov. 10 that American Bankers Assn. opposition to Intl. Monetary Fund, as first planned by White, was that it might let Russia draw $1.2 billion of the U.S.' $2¾ billion contribution. ABA persuaded Congress to bar U.S. membership until the Fund agreed to limit loans to temporary troubles in a nation's balance of payments.[2]

Dr. H. H. Kung, Bank of China director & Chiang Kai-shek's brother-in-law, said in New York Nov. 11 that White let Natl. China get only $1 million of a $10 million anti-inflation fund allotted it in 1945 by Pres. Truman.

White was born in Boston Oct. 29, 1892; infantry lieutenant in World War I; received Stanford & Harvard degrees; taught at Harvard & Lawrence started Govt. service when called in to make special Treasury study in 1934; became Treasury's Director of Monetary Research & Asst. Treasury Secy.; appointed U.S. exec. dir. of Intl. Monetary Fund 1946; resigned in ill health 1947; died of heart attack Aug. 16, 1948, 3 days after denying Communist links before House Un-American Activities Com.[3]

1—see Vol. III, p. 101C 2—Vol. V, 87J 3—see VIII, 266M-N

(1) testify if a subcommittee came to his state house in Columbia, S. C. or (2) answer any questions sent to him. Velde said he would send a subcommittee to Columbia.

Eisenhower Presents Views

Pres. Eisenhower's Nov. 11 press conference was devoted almost entirely to the White case. Many questions were asked in a challenging manner, and the President, who occasionally seemed on the verge of losing his temper, told reporters they should ask Brownell or go to the record about such queries as: (a) whether the FBI was justified in calling White a spy after a grand jury had refused to act on the FBI evidence; (b) why Brownell brought FBI information before a luncheon group instead of a grand jury or Congressional body; (c) when Brownell would offer proof.

The President told reporters he would not have supenaed Truman, did not think Truman knowingly had appointed a Communist. He rejected suggestions that Brownell had impugned Truman's loyalty.

Gen. Eisenhower said Brownell had mentioned to him (Nov. 2, according to White House Press Secy. Hagerty) the case of a man named White and said it should be made public. Brownell did not mention Truman. The President told Brownell to be guided by his conscience & publicize such things on a purely factual basis.

Gen. Eisenhower also said at the news conference: it was reckless & un-American to make accusations from a favored position without being prepared to make evidence available, but FBI files should not be released; he would not be a party to rank injustice but would watch as Brownell handled the case in his own way.

Mitchell Assails Brownell

Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell said Nov. 7 that Brownell's "release of a 5-yr.-old story about a dead person is obviously an attempt to neutralize the effects of the beating the Republican Party took in last Tuesday's elections." (McCarthy Nov. 4 had blamed the defeat on failure of GOP candidates to stress communism in government.)

Mitchell, in a TV-radio interview Nov. 8, challenged Brownell to present his case to a grand jury. (McCarthy retorted that you could know a man was a spy without having evidence on which a grand jury could act.) Mitchell said Brownell's charge suggested either that "someone took advantage of Mr. Truman" or that "the President was furthering the interests of a foreign power . . . that he was part of a Communist activity." In Little Rock, Ark. Nov. 10 Mitchell denounced the Republicans for "trying a former President . . . for treason before a luncheon club" in an effort to cover up "a mess in New York & New Jersey."

(Mitchell revealed Nov. 8 he would resign as Natl. Chairman after the 1954 Congressional elections to campaign for Stevenson's renomination.)[1]

Brownell Promises More Cases

Brownell indicated in New York Nov. 10 that additional charges against the Truman Admin. could be expected. "We promised [to] review the . . . records" and disclose "evidence of subversive activities or corruption." "We have not seen the end of it yet."

McCarthy Attacks 'Protege'

McCarthy charged Nov. 7 that a "protégé" of White, identified Nov. 9 as William Henry Taylor, was still Intl. Fund assistant director for the Near East & Asia despite efforts of the last 2 Treasury Secretaries (Snyder & Humphrey) to oust him. McCarthy said Taylor, who testified Nov. 9 for the 2d time in a month before McCarthy's Senate Investigations Subcom., had denied under oath that he was or had been a Communist or had engaged in spying, as charged by Elizabeth Bentley.

GENERAL

GOP Wins in California

Republican Glenard P. Lipscomb, executive secretary to Vice Pres. Nixon in last year's campaign, was elected to Congress from the 24th Calif. District (northeastern Los Angeles & South Pasadena) Nov. 10. Lipscomb defeated Democrat George L. Arnold, 42,800 to 34,545. The special election filled a vacancy created in June when Rep. Norris Poulson (R.) became Los Angeles mayor.[2]

News Curbs Eased

An executive order curtailing the power of Govt. agencies to withhold news, effective Dec. 15, was signed by Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 6. Atty. Gen. Brownell, who drafted it, said the order ended "a form of censorship, unwarranted in peacetime," which could hide "derelictions."

The directive replaced a Sept. 1951 order (issued by ex-Pres. Truman) which had given every Govt. agency head power to "classify" (put a restricted, confidential, secret or top secret label on) documents for security reasons & to delegate classifying authority to subordinates.

The Eisenhower order (1) abolished the "restricted" category, which had been condemned as a "catch-all," (2) deprived 28 non-military agencies of classifying power, (3) limited classifying authority in 17 other non-military agencies to the top executive officer. The Defense Secretary was given power to add stricter provisions "in connection with combat or combat-related operations." Bernard M. Shanley, special counsel to the President, got the job of handling protests from the press.[3]

Snyder Blamed for Tax Losses

A House Ways & Means Subcom. said Nov. 8 that 2 "questionable" rulings by ex-Treas. Secy. John W. Snyder & other Democratic officials had cost the Govt. more than $10 million. The report charged: members of the William F. Lasdon family of Katonah, N. Y., received a favorable tax ruling after Welburn Mayock, then counsel of the Democratic Natl. Com., interceded directly with Snyder; the Monsanto Chemical Co. of St. Louis got a favorable ruling after its representatives also went directly to Snyder & his associates. Snyder said in Toledo Nov. 8 he had made no recommendations or rulings in the cases.[4]

FOREIGN

Filipinos Elect Magsaysay

Ex-Defense Secy. Ramón Magsaysay, 46, was elected President of the Philippines Nov. 10 by a margin estimated at higher than 2-1 over Pres. Elpidio Quirino, 63 Nov. 16. Magsaysay's Nationalist-Democratic running mate, Carlos P. Garcia, defeated Liberal José J. Yulo for the Vice Presidency. Nationalist-Democrats also led Quirino's Liberals in most Legislative races. At least 20 presons were killed in election disorders but violence was less prevalent than predicted.[6]

Saudi Arabian King Dies

King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, 73, died Nov. 9 in his summer palace at Taif. He suffered from arthritis and was stricken with a heart attack Oct. 9. Crown Prince Saud, 52, was proclaimed his successor as King Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz al Faisal al Saud. The new king's brother Faisal, 46, became Crown Prince. (Ibn Saud had named Prince Saud Prime Minister & Prince Faisal Foreign Minister in the nation's first cabinet Oct. 10.)

Wide World

King Saud (left) assumed Saudi Arabian throne Nov. 9 on death of father Ibn Saud (right).

Ibn Saud, 6-ft., 4-in. tall, won kingdom during 25 years of warfare by defeating rival rulers & tribes and marrying their daughters. Became "King of Saudi Arabia" (absolute ruler) in 1927. Later gained great wealth from oil royalties estimated at $200 million a year. Strict Wahabi Moslem. Reportedly had 40 sons, 100 daughters.

King Saud, 3d son (oldest surviving) of Ibn Saud, was schooled by king in public administration since age 13, helped oversee building of country's highways & railroad, represented father abroad.[7]

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Bolivian Govt. defeated an attempted revolt Nov. 9 by members of the Socialist Falange. The uprising, centered near Cochabamba, coincided with a fact-finding visit to Bolivia by members of the U. S. House & Senate Banking & Currency Coms.[8] . . . **Iranian** ex-Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, 73, went on trial for treason before a military court Nov. 8. He declared himself still legal premier, railed at the court daily for hours, said he would commit suicide if released. Teheran police killed 2 Mossadegh supporters during pro-Mossadegh demonstrations Nov. 12.[9]

1—see p. 309E3 2—see 368G3, 250C2 3—204B 4—see 266E3 5—see 363B1 6—see 283D1 7—see 350E2 8—see 350G2 9—see 282A3

ARTS & SCIENCE

Polio Virus Isolated

Success in isolating & photographing the pure virus of human poliomyelitis was accredited Nov. 11 to Drs. Howard L. Bachrach & Carleton E. Schwerdt of the virus laboratory of the U. of California (Berkeley). Dr. Wendell M. Stanley, laboratory director, told the Natl. Academy of Science in Boston: the virus, a sphere measuring 1/1,000,000th of an inch in diameter, was cultivated in nerve tissue of a rat, purified with the chemical butanol, then photographed through an electronic mocroscope. He said experiments to find a medical weapon against the virus would proceed, might produce a "fully adequate" vaccine in 5 to 10 years.

Stanley also said he did not doubt the safety of a polio vaccine developed by Dr. Jonas Salk of Pittsburgh (scheduled to be tested on 500,000 to 1,000,000 volunteer children next year through the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis). The safety of Salk's serum had been questioned Nov. 10 by some doctors speaking at the Amer. Public Health Assn. meeting in New York.[1]

New Cancer Weapons Reported

A promising new method for treating lung cancer with doses of 2,000,000-volt X-rays was reported to the Amer. Cancer Society in New York Nov. 4 by Dr. Hugh F. Hare of the Los Angeles Tumor Institute, co-inventor of the device with Dr. John Trump, MIT physicist. A nationally-televised (NBC) demonstration was given at the ACS meeting Nov. 5 of another new anti-cancer device from the Atomic Energy Comm.'s Argonne Research Hospital in Chicago: artificial cobalt made radioactive in an atomic reactor, shielded with 850 lb. of uranium (lighter than lead shields) and used to apply the equivalent of a 3,000,000-volt X-ray to a tumor.[2]

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Songwriters of America (33 leading composers of popular songs & shows) filed a $150 million anti-trust suit in New York Nov. 9 charging 16 radio-TV (including the 4 major networks), recording & music firms with a monopoly on the song market. . . . **Post Office** authorities in New York Nov. 8 held up for 3 weeks the mailing of the October issue of *New World Review* (formerly *Soviet Russia Today*) to investigate whether it contained "disloyal matter." . . . **Sloan Simpson (O'Dwyer)** signed a contract Nov. 10 to conduct daily radio & TV shows on WOR, New York.[3] . . . **Howard Hughes'** sale of his 929,020 shares of RKO Theater Corp. stock to a group headed by David J. Greene of New York was announced Nov. 8. Hughes retained control of RKO Pictures.[4]

NEW BOOKS

Caruso: The Man of Naples and the Voice of Gold. By T. R. Ybarra. Biog. of opera tenor Enrico Caruso. Nov. 5. (Harcourt, Brace, 315 pp., $4.50)†

The Columbia Historical Portrait of New York: An Essay in Graphic History in Honor of the Tricentennial of New York City and the Bicentennial of Columbia University. By John A. Kouwenhoven. Drawings & photos of NYC & its people spanning 300 years. Nov. 9. (Doubleday, 550 pp., $21)†

The Doctors. By André Soubiran. Tr. from French by Oliver Coburn. First of trilogy; about medical student's exposure to professional cynics, suffering & death. Nov. 6. (Putnam, 441 pp., $3.95)*

Esquire Etiquette. By editors of "Esquire." Rules of behavior in social, business, sports affairs. Nov. 4. (Lippincott, 456 pp., $5)†

The Face of Time. By James T. Farrell. Early life of Danny O'Neill, hero of 4 previous novels about Chicago Irish. Nov. 5. (Vanguard, 366 pp., $3.75)*

Mammy Pleasant. By Helen Holdredge. Biog. of Negro ex-slave who became both benefactor of her race & a queen of vice in San Francisco. Nov. 6. (Putnam, 320 pp., $4.50)†

Man, Time & Fossils. By Ruth Moore. Scientists contributing to theories of evolution. Nov. 9. (Knopf, 411 pp., $5.75)†

The Man Who Came Home. By Louis Paul. Ex-diplomat returns to home town, unseats political boss. Nov. 9. (Crown, 328 pp., $3.50)*

The Marmot Drive. By John Hersey. Weekend of turmoil in New England town. Nov. 9. (Knopf, 273 pp., $3.50)*

Tooner Schooner. By Mary Lasswell. Dowdy heroines of "Suds in Your Eye" go to rescue of excursion boat captain's romance. Nov. 5. (Houghton Mifflin, 215 pp., $2.50)*

Vaudeville: From the Honky-Tonks to the Palace. By Joe Laurie Jr. Reminiscences. Nov. 5. (Holt, 561 pp., $5)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Sabrina Fair. Margaret Sullavan & Joseph Cotten in comedy by Samuel Taylor about romance between rich Long Islander & chauffeur's daughter. Produced by Playwrights Co. Staged by H. C. Potter. With Luella Gear, Russell Collins, Scott McKay, Cathleen Nesbitt, John Cromwell. Opened Nov. 11 at National. (5-1-1)‡

The Solid Gold Cadillac. Josephine Hull in comedy by Howard Teichmann & George S. Kaufman about motherly stockholder who upsets affairs of large corporation. Produced by Max Gordon. Staged by Kaufman. With Loring Smith, Geoffrey Lumb, Wendell K. Phillips, Reynolds Evans. Opened Nov. 5 at Belasco. (7-0-0)‡

*Fiction †Non-fiction ‡First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable; see p. 30P 1—see p. 343A1 2—see 350D3 3—see 268E3 4—see 320B2 79L-M 5—see 371A1, 359E2-C3, F3 6—see 351D3 7—see 207L-M 8—see 291E2 9—see 343F2

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Churches on Freedoms

"Creeping fascism" and "the whole philosophy & practice of communism" were denounced "equally" in a statement adopted Nov. 10 by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, meeting in Williamsburg, Va. Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherill, presiding bishop, said "trial by uninformed public opinion" and "accusations by hearsay" were "all too prevalent today."

The Mizrachi Org. of America convention in Atlantic City warned in a resolution Nov. 8 that Congressional committees would be condemned by religious opinion if they did not avoid "wounding or humiliating man made in the image of God."

In speeches to the Natl. Conf. of Christians & Jews in Washington: (Nov. 8) Methodist Bishop W. Angie Smith of Oklahoma & New Mexico said "some organizations & individuals . . . seem to condemn every person or group with inflammatory names & titles if they cannot agree with them." Episcopal Dean Sidney E. Sweet of St. Louis urged efforts to make "America safe for differences." (Nov. 9) AFL Pres. George Meany denounced "little Hitlers" who practiced "anti-unionism, anti-Negroism, anti-Semitism & anti-democracy."

The Amer. Jewish Congress convention in New York adopted resolutions Nov. 9 (a) denouncing the House Un-American Activities Com. for trying to censor religious expression, (b) opposing Govt. aid for religious education and (c) expressing concern over attacks on freedom of expression, thought & association. AJC Exec. Dir. David W. Petegorsky told the convention there had been a "disturbing lack of progress" the past 3 or 4 years in Federal & state legislation on civil rights.[4]

Other Church News

Pope Pius XII received 3 French Cardinals Nov. 5 who defended the activities of French "worker-priests" against Vatican criticism. The Cardinals said most priests who went into French factories as regular workers had worked effectively against communism. . . . Vatican announced Nov. 5 that a $4-$5 million memorial library bearing the name of Pope Pius XII would be built at St. Louis U. to house microfilm of ancient Vatican manuscripts for use by Western Hemisphere scholars.[6] . . . Colombian Govt. was reported by the Natl. Assn. of Evangelicals in Washington Nov. 6 to have taken action to bar Baptist & other Protestant churches in "mission areas" assigned to Roman Catholics.[7]

Education Notes

Reports from 70.5% of 1,900 colleges & universities in the U.S. indicated that U.S. college enrollment this fall totaled 2,215,000, the U.S. Office of Education reported Nov. 7. The estimate was 3.1% higher than the 1952 enrollment (2,148,000). The Natl. Education Assn. reported Nov. 10 on over-crowding in U.S. elementary schools: a study of 107,015 classes enrolling 3,417,682 students showed 1/3 of the children in classes of 36 or more, 1/11 in classes of 41 or more. (The NEA recommended 25 as maximum enrollment in a class.)[8] . . . ODM Dir. Arthur S. Flemming, addressing the Assn. of Land-Grant Colleges & Universities in Columbus, O. Nov. 10, urged that women enter schools of science & engineering to help end a national shortage of people trained in those fields.

Dr. Douglas M. Knight, 32, Yale U. English literature professor, was named Nov. 10 to succeed Harvard Pres. Nathan M. Pusey as president of Lawrence College in Appleton, Wis.[9] . . . Wesleyan U. in Middletown, Conn. announced Nov. 7 it had received a $6 million bequest from the estate of George Willets Davison (retired pres. of Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York; died June 16 in Greenwich, Conn. at 81).

OBITUARIES

Louise de Koven Bowen, 94, Chicago social worker, successor to Jane Adams as Hull House president (1935-44); Nov. 9 in Chicago.

Ivan Bunin, 83, Russian exile novelist, winner 1933 Nobel Prize for literature (works included *The Village, The Gentleman from San Francisco, The Well of Days, Grammar of Love, The Life of Arsenieff, Tolstoy's Liberation*); Nov. 8, Paris.

Johnston B. Campbell, 80, ICC chrmn. 1928-30; Nov. 5, Spokane, Wash.

Maj. Gen. John H. Church, 61, 24th Infantry Div. comdr. in Korea 1950-51 (succeeded Maj. Gen. William F. Dean); Nov. 3, Washington.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, 89, wealthy patron of many outstanding chamber music projects; Nov. 4, Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Percival Hall, 81, pres. of Gallaudet College for the Deaf (Washington) 1910-45; Nov. 7, Washn.

David Hinshaw, 71, author, publicist, campaign aide to Presidents T. Roosevelt, Coolidge, Hoover; Nov. 6 of heart attack while driving near West Chester, Pa.

Mrs. Alfreda Theodora Strandberg Morse (Dolly Morse), 70, lyricist of *3 O'Clock in the Morning, Siboney, Hail, Hail the Gang's All Here*, other popular songs; Nov. 10, White Plains, N.Y.

Dylan Thomas, 39, Welsh poet (regarded by many critics as best English-writing poet of his generation); Nov. 9 of cerebral ailment while in New York on lecture tour.

Harrison Williams, 80, utilities financier, husband of "best dressed" society leader Mona Strader Williams; Nov. 10, Bayville, N.Y.[1]

SPORTS

Baseball Wins Trust Case

The U.S. Supreme Court, by a 7-2 decision Nov. 9, upheld a ruling by the same tribunal in 1922 that organized baseball was "not within the scope of the Federal anti-trust laws." It observed that Congress had not seen fit since 1922 to apply anti-trust laws to baseball, said correction of "evils" in business affairs of the sport "should be by legislation."

The court acted on appeals by Walter Kowalski & George E. Toolson, ex-minor league players, & Jack Corbett, ex-El Paso, Tex. club owner. Their suits for a total of $275,000 under the Clayton Act (on grounds that they had been damaged by monopolistic major & minor league policies) had been dismissed in lower courts. Justices Burton & Reed dissented Nov. 9, favored lower-court trials under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Celler Demands Reforms

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Com. when it investigated baseball in 1951, said Nov. 10 that these reforms should be adopted—voluntarily or by legislation: soften the reserve clause "binding a player for his entire baseball life"; extend the major leagues to the Pacific coast; let players & the public as well as clubowners help choose the high commissioner; restrict broadcasting of major league games in minor league territory.[2]

Other Baseball News

The Baltimore Orioles released Marty Marion as manager Nov. 11 and appointed Jimmy Dykes as his successor.[3] . . . Art Passarella, an American League umpire since 1941, resigned Nov. 4. . . . Post-season tours of Japan were completed by the N.Y. Giants Nov. 10 and by an all-star team led by pitcher Ed Lopat Nov. 4.

Winners

Horse Racing— $50,000 Empire City Handicap at Jamaica, N.Y. Nov. 7: A. G. Vanderbilt's Find, Eric Guerin up, for $40,450. . . . $50,000 Trenton Handicap in Camden, N.J. Nov. 10: F. W. Hooper's Olympic, Don Scurlock up, for $43,600. . . . $65,000 Washington Intl. at Laurel, Md. Nov. 11: won by Ralph B. Strassburger's Worden (French), Charles Smirke up, for $50,000.

Horse Show—Natl. Horse Show in New York: Irish Army team won Perpetual Challenge Trophy Nov. 10. Canada won 5, U.S. 4, England 3 other international events Nov. 3-9.[4]

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Nov. 8)

Cleve. 34, Pitts. 16	Washn. 28, Chi. Cards 17
S.Fran. 31, Los.Ang. 27	G.Bay 21, Chi. Bears 21
Phila. 30, New York 7	†Detrt. 17, Balti. 7

College (Nov. 7)

Ala. 21, Chatnga. 14	Notre D. 28, Penn 20
Army 27, N.C. St. 7	Okla.A&M 20, Wyo. 14
*Auburn 29, Miami 20	Okla. 14, Missouri 7
Bos. C. 20, Wake F. 7	Oregon 25, Idaho 6
Brown 42, Conn. 7	Penn St. 28, Fordm. 21
Calif. 53, Wash. 25	Pittsburgh 26, Va. 0
Colgate 19, Bucknl. 12	Princtn. 6, Harvd. 0
Colo. 21, Utah 0	Purdue 26, Iowa 0
Colo.AM 34, B.Yng. 12	Rice 47, Ark. 0
Columbia 25, Dart. 19	Rutgers 14, Lafyt. 13
Florida 21, Ga. 7	S.C. 18, N.C. 0
Ga.Tech 20, Clemson 7	SMU 23, Tex. A&M 0
H. Cross 20, Bos. U 7	Syrac. 26, Cornell 0
Illinois 19, Mich. 3	Tenn. 32, LSU 14
Kan. St. 7, Kansas 0	TCU 21, Wash. St. 7
Ky. 40, Vandblt. 14	Tex. Tech 52, Ariz. 27
Marqt. 19, Detrt. 0	Texas 21, Baylor 20
Md. 27, G. Wash. 6	Tulsa 23, Houstn. 21
Mich.St. 28, Ohio.St. 13	USC 23, Stanford 20
Minn. 28, Indiana 20	VMI 20, W&M 19
Miss. St. 21, Tulane 0	W&L 34, Davidsn. 7
Miss. 40, N. Tex. St. 7	W. Va. 12, VPI 7
Navy 0, Duke 0	Wis. 34, N'west'n 13
Nebr. 27, Iowa St. 19	Yale 32, Temple 6

*Nov. 6 †Nov. 7

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Florida Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns Nov. 10 suspended 5 state racing commissioners for malfeasance in office, charging that they paid Walter Dence, commission attorney, $4,000 more than his $3,000 legal maximum salary. (Johns also suspended members of the state Turnpike Authority, who had refused to resign.)[5] . . . Intl. Olympic Com. subcommittee, meeting in Paris, proposed Nov. 10 a limit of 5,000 participants in the 1956 games in Melbourne to simplify competition and "dampen nationalist ideas."[6]

MISCELLANEOUS

Holohan Murder Verdict

Ex-Lt. Aldo Icardi of Pittsburgh & ex-Sgt. Carl G. Lo Dolce of Rochester, N.Y. were convicted in absentia in Novara, Italy Nov. 6 of the 1944 murder of Maj. William Holohan of New York, chief of a wartime OSS mission. Icardi was given a life prison sentence, Lo Dolce a 17-yr. term (effective only if they returned to Italy voluntarily; the U.S. refused to let them be extradited.)

The Novara court of 2 judges & 6 jurors acquitted 3 Italians who said they were forced, as wartime partisans, to help do away with Holohan on orders from Icardi & Lo Dolce. Witnesses charged during the 3-week trial that Lo Dolce shot Holohan on Icardi's orders and that Icardi stole OSS funds (denied by the Americans).[7]

Storm Hits East Coast

An unpredicted snowstorm & gale, taking a freak turn from the Atlantic, drove destructive high tides against the New Jersey, New York-Long Island & Connecticut coasts Nov. 7. 16 deaths due to the storm were reported in the area.

Accidents

28 occupants of a Lloyd Aereo Boliviano airliner were killed Nov. 3 in a crash near Tarabuco, Bolivia. . . . A U.S. Navy PBM Mariner (amphibious) plane carrying 14 men was reported lost Nov. 10 off southern Korea. . . . 8 miners were reported killed Nov. 5 by an explosion in an open cut gilsonite mine at Bonanza, Utah. . . . A Bureau of Labor Statistics report Nov. 3 on the 1952 rate of injuries to factory & most nonmanufacturing workers in the U.S.: 14.3 per 1,000,000 man-hours worked, as against 15.5 in 1951 (8% decline; lowest rate in records for 27 years).

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Mrs. Tommie Dene Doughty, 17, was arrested in Bokchito, Okla. Nov. 8 for Lindbergh Law violation in the kidnapping of 5-mo.-old Richard Stammer of Evansville, Ind. She was quoted as saying she stole the child to replace her own, who died. . . . **Mrs. Diane Wells**, 31, & **Johnny Warren**, a musician, were indicted in Fairbanks, Alaska Nov. 3 on charges of killing her husband, Cecil Wells, 51, Alaska Chamber of Commerce president & Fairbanks auto dealer. He was found shot to death Oct. 17.

Charles J. Pannell, Georgia Pardon & Parole Board chairman, was indicted on charges of perjury Nov. 9 by a grand jury in Forsyth, Ga. that investigated alleged irregularities in the state's pardon & parole system. . . . **Fred M. Saigh**, ex-St. Louis Cardinal owner, was paroled in Terre Haute, Ind. Nov. 7 from a sentence for Federal tax evasion begun May 4.[8]

Divorced: Actor Sonny Tufts by Mrs. Barbara Lorayne Tufts; final decree Nov. 9 in Hollywood.

1—see Vol. XII, p. 306H 2—see 172H 3—see 372A2 4—see 372F1 5—see 326D2 6—see 184G 7—see Vol. XII, 257D 8—see 148M